### Onsiness Monces.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON. CPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON,

Larrangering opens the Straw Hat season for 1860 with a stock which, in extent, variety, and beauty, cannot be surpassed in New-York. Beside the Windson Hat, the assortment includes the Savey, Panama. Canton, Prince of Wales, English Dunstable, Mixed and White Senaits, and many other Braids. The Savey Straw Hats, for young men, are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Sammer. Also, a new variety of the Heaver Castor Hat for full dress, of a very short map and exceedingly rich and becoming color, has just been brought out at Eastanchia. The first draft taster Hats which evidenced any popularity in this country were introduced by Espanson to, not such accessaive issue has been so in prevenuent upon the preceding, until in the one now offered, perfection may be said to have neen obtained.

Espanson Hats, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats,

No. 118 Nassan st.

The usual quarterly issue of FASHIONABLE HATS FOR GENTRARES'S WEAR, is this day announced.

Unsurpassed in variety, unexcelled in quality, and artistic in its proportions, it cannot full no commend itself to the tasts of the most discriminating and fastifious. Pansams of high and low cost. English Tumstables, Sennits, and Cantons, form a portion of the styles displayed in the Strew Hat Department; while the assortment of Caps and Cloth Hats is unequaled.

Territic. Hetter,
No. 306 Breadway,
Opposite International Rotel.

BLOOM BEAVER GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HAT.—he leading Style for Sommer, introduced by timer, introduced by timera, No. 513 Broadway. ONLY ORIGINAL HAT FOR YOUNG MEN IS the

JEDDO, of Woven Straw, to be had enly of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway. LEARY & Co.'s Successors, Hunt & Dusen

numny, call the attention of their customers and the public their present beautiful styles of Sunner Hars.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Aster House. ANOTHER NOVELTY BY DUNLAP & Co., "HAT-

THE."
"THE DEERT HAT"
WIll be introduced to-day—a new and unique STRAW HAT for

young men "Tire Savoy Har," introduced by Dunlap & Co., last week is all the rage. OF WALES HAT," by Denlap & Co., is a new and favorite Summer Style for gentlemen. All Stylesteady. Fifth Avenue Hotel and No. 557 Br.

IMPORTANT NOTICE .- Netwithstanding that so

ZEPHYR GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS. A large assortment at Retail this day, at only 75 cents each.

Also, Summer Daawans, all sires, at the

Popular Store, No. 61 Nassan-st.

SUMMER styles of HATS and CAPS for Gents and Cedibren; the largest variety in this city. Beautiful Strav Goods for Misses and Children. KELLOUG, No. 331 Canal st.

AT EVANS'.				
AT EVANS, Nos. 66 and 63 Fulton st.				
NOT GO BUG ON LIMITOR AND		no.	4-	41.1
Good black cloth Freck Coats	CM.	79	5/9	100
Plan black cloth Frock Conts.	40	900	20	14
The finest black cloth Frock Costs	15	00	to	26
Spring Capes and other Overcoats	4	60	to	1:
Cassimere Business Costs	3	60	**	31
Cassimere Eusiness Costs	**	200	100	- 7
Fancy Cassimore Pants	- 7	UU	.80	
Elegant Spring Vosts	- 1	00	to	3 13
Commerc Suits to match	1	00	to	- 2
Black cloth Suits	10.	90	24	- 38
Block Cloth Suits			10	77
Lineu Dusters				3 3
Alpaca Coats,		50		
Thin Summer Costs			to	100
Summer Fants		75	10	7
			6	
At Evans, Kos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., Between Gold a				
Nos. so and se renton-st-,	- 4	679	140	44

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

SUMBER CLOTHING. duced, at our New Store, No. 214 Broadway. We have introduced, at our New Store, No. 214 Broadway, a zare variety of equiditie styles of Summer Clothing, suitable for business, traveling, the country, and adopted to all lattes. A stock of Gentlemen's and boys Clothing, combining such a number of dashing youthful sky is together with meetin, scriceable and essentiale Summer wear, for all ages and all purpose, has never before been offered in this city at our prices. In cut and design, in noverty, originality, and beauty, our Boys Clothing takes the lead among the factionable stocks of the first houses in this line, and we have attached to all the articles the lowest figures over affixed to such elegant goods.

ROURDE & RAYMOND, No. 214 Broadway, and
ROURDE & Fulton-st.

BARGAINS IN SHOES .- Shoes at less than half-

price.

1,000 pairs of Ladles' and Children's Shoes, remaining stock of

FEET COVERING for LADIES visiting the country Saratoga, and Newport.—CANTERLU's stock embraces neat and support of the property of the state of the state of the state patent-jeather and French call-skin Boors for Gentlemen, at prices marvelously low. In making your preparations for your sepourn in the country, whit CANTERLU'S, No. 916 Broadway or

DRESS BLACK FROCK COATS, \$4 50 to \$18. Spaine Besiness Serrs, \$7 to \$16.

Gro. A. Hunter & Co., Mammoth Childing Warehouse,
Nov. 23c and 232 Howery.

BROWN'S CONICAL 3-MINUTE FREEZERS.

Quart. \$2 00 | 6 Quart. \$8
Quart. \$8
Quart. \$8
Gso. W. Brown, Monolecturer, No. 201 Poorl-st., N. Y.

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES. J. D. BROWNS STANDARD SCALES.
J. D. BROWNE & Co. have RENOVED their Scale Depot from No. 244 Water-at. to No. 18 Beckman-st., near Nussau-st., where they are prepared to furnish Scales of every description, together with a fun ascortment of Railroad, Ship, and Hand LANTERES. J. D. BROWNE & Co., No. 16 Beckman-st., N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

WILLOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE. "Is a public benefaction."—[Boston Transcript.
"Is proeminently adapted to family use."—[Phil. Eve. Jour.
Price \$30. Salesroom No. 588 tiroadway, opp. St. Nicholas.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

No. 195 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIP-TIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE.

G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway,

FEVER AND AGUE! FEVER AND AGUE!! FE-TER AND ACCE!!!—Emigrants and others who remove to the western part of the United States, complain in biliter terms of the final diseases that prevail in these sections. Some of the modintelligent physicians bear testimony to this fact. Dickons, the Shakespeare of this age, in picturing "Little Eden," a Wester settlement, in a book entitled "Marrin Chuzalewit," any that the most flourishing institution was the Fever and Ague, which sinced of their power.
For sale by bruggists and dealers generally everywhere.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupes Pactory, No. 16 Bondest. Private outrance for ladies. The Dye applied in the sky-light rooms.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautitying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ledles, try it. Sold by Druggists.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. "Everybody should have a buttle."—[Tribune, Fon Sale Everybere.
Manufactured by H. C. Spalinus & Co., No. 43 Cedar-st. Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER, Manufactured by S. A. Hetguinson,
And a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS'S, No. 637 Broadway.

WHISKY .- S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON sold by all Druggists. HEGENAN & Co., Nos. 161, 539, 511, and 756 Brusdway, N. Y.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.-The medicinal qualities of this Water are fully shown in the testimo-nials from physicians and other respectable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agred. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W., Borrwick, Sole Agent, Metropelitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

B. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated SOFT SOAP .- One box makes 40 gallons best Soft Sonp, by simply adding hot water \$1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. No. 70 Washington-4.

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Those with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladire waited upon by a famale in private rooms. Batking Trusses, Supporter, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Bilk Elastic Stocking, Knew-Cars, and all surgical appliances, by Marsia & Co., No. 2 Veseyst., N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Church

Why use mercury for Liver Complaints and bilway use theretary for layer complaints and on-ious disorders when its baneful influence and permissions effects upon the blood and system are acknowledged by the most em-nent physicians of the age, while Holloway's Pills are more precupt and effectual, without the sad consequences which re-sult from the use of minerals?

Sore and Tender Feet. — Bush's Magic Cream Lineary gives instant relief. Sold at No. 187 Green wich-st.; Guios, cor. Howevy and Grand-st.; Hoadley, No. 91 Sheav.; Compingros, No. 715 Brundway, and other Bruggists. Price 25 cents.

Mrs. WINSLOW,

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced Nurse and Femele Physician, has a Scethije Birdy For Chilladay Terrating, which greatly facilitates the spaces of Tecthing by softening the gums and reducing all information—will allay all pate and is sure to regulate the nowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and resident and hashib to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is as old and well-tried remedy.

Parch only 25 cannel Borrie.

None govine unless the fix-simile of Cunter & Penkins, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC

INFECT POWDER.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed Bugs, Rozelies, Ants, Gardon Insects, &c., without Poison.

LYON'S MASSING PLASS.

Exterminate Rats, Mise, and all Vermin.

Buildings, Ships, &c., eleared by contract. Barking & Park, No. 12 Park row, and No. 42 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Beware of impletions.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do not undaisy excite any organ—only what is sary to enable it to throw off those matters or humors

seding the blood in its circulation, and which, in fact, oc are impeding the blood in its fore-asset.

They are applicable to all ages and both source; agree with all, and sure to do their work well—that is they cleanse the system of all imperities, taking out of the way of nature all impediments. to her supply of beath.

BRANCHBTU'S POLS

are sold at No. 291 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and No.
Union-square, at TWENTS-PIES CENTS PER BOX, with full circumstances. to her supply of health.

THE BEST NEW-YORK SHIRTS. To be obtained at our Popular Stores
No. 51 Nassan at and No. 331 Broadway.
Sold by the descu, half descn, or single Shirt.
In a Prance & Son.

OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION. Many sportions imitations being offered by venders in various parts of the city as freworks of Edek's manufacture, purchasers are heavily notified that the Mesars. Enough have established a prominent and central depot at No. 122 Breadway, corner of Maiden hans, where all those wishing Works to sell again, or to public or private exhibition, are invited to call and eracular. N. B.—Reware of base, worthless and dangerous imitations.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

A large assertment of HERRING's Sayre (second-hand), nearly as good as new, which I have taken in exchange for Lillie's Windows and Critical Non-First and Bradlan-Proof Sayrs.

Call and examine at the score of Howe's Introduced Scales.

Frank E. Howr,
No. 200 Broadway, between Fulton and Dey-ste.

" BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES." There is no taint of quackery in their composition. Very manifely first physicians, where the Troches are manufacture have their currellents, and freely recommend their use. Whe habitust or occasional constipation exists, they will infall by more it, and will in due time restore a natural and healthy tion. Sold by all Druggists.

Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic material wamateurs and the trade. THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM. Winds of Residences and Out-Door Groups Taken.

FAMILIES going to the country, who wish to sure clothing, time, and labor, should buy one of the "CATARACT WASHING-MACHINEA."
Exhibition and Salesroom, No. 424 BROADWAY.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Lines.

CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COUGHS .- DR. TOBIAS'S Pulmonic Live Synce will cure a Coust quicker than any other snown medicine. \$500 will be paid if it contains a particle of mineral matter. \$1 per bottle. Office No. 56 Courtlandt st.

J. R. BURDSALL'S is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all the ACHES AND PAINS

ACRES AND PAINS

Acht human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.

RHEUMATISH, BRUINER, SPRAINS,

Pain in the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Heware of counterfeits, and huy none but BURDS

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE DITTERS
Are beyond doubt the most valuable remedy in the world for
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION. Some physicians may deny their
efficiery. We can produce evidence of curve, and "facts are
stubborn things." They are also truly valuable for the curve
Dyspeptia, Indigestion, Files, Nervous Diseases, Female Discases, and all cases where a tonic is required. Sold by all
Druggists. CHARLES WINDIFFEED & Co., Proprietors.
No. 70 William st., New York

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA Is free from unpleasure teste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Feir Medal, and four First-Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it as being the beat in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufactures.

Thomas J. Husnand, Philadelphia.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious dessert and the best substitute for animal food, curiches the tables of Astor House, and all the principal Salocus. HEKERS'FAN BOLKRAS to prevent burning or scorching: Jelly Molds, of our sites, forms and patterns: for sale at the establishment, 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

e cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

actice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but so a guaranty for his good figth.

sinces letters for Tun Tamuxa should in all cases be addressed to Horace Grantum & Co. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. W. Bowkan, "Old Post-Office Building," corner of Front and Market streets. OTTUNES, lows, will supply our friends in that city and vicinity with TRE DAILY and WERKLY TRIDESI in sevence of the mails.

Charles Sumner's Speech.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of June 8 contains Mr. SCHNER's speech entire. Price, per copy, 4 cents; per hundred, \$2. If by mail, one cent each must be added to pre-

For advertisement of Campaign Documents, see Eleventh Page.

The Republican Nominations. LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE OF MESSRS, LINCOLN

AND HAMLIN. The following is the correspondence between the efficers of the Republican National Convention and the candidates thereof for President and Vice-Presi-

CHICAGO, May 18, 1960. To the Hon ARRAMAN LINCOLN of Illinois.

Six: The representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled in Convention at Chicago, have, this day, by a unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States to be candidate for the office of President of the United States to be supported at the next election; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of the Convention to apprise you of this nomination, and gespectfully to request that you will accept it. A deciration of the principles and sentiments adopted by the Convention accompensions this communication.

In the performance of this agreeable duty we take leave to add

our confident assurances that the nomination of the Convention will be ratified by the suffrages of the people. We have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your

friends and fellow citizens,

GEORGE ASHMUN of Massachusetts,

GEORGE ASHMUN of Massachuse President of the Convex Wx. M. Evants of New York, Jone, Burling and Organ, Ethicats Mains of Organ, Ethicats Mains of New Jose, Gingon Wells of Connecticut, D. K. Carren of Ohio, Carl Schurz of Winstondi, James E. Stimoox of Rioda Island, John W. North of Minmooth, Geo. D. Blaker of Kentacky, Petres T. Washelines of Vermout, A. C. Wilden of Kansas, Edward D. H. Goldins of New Hampeleits, Francis S. Corkenn of Mayland, N. B. Smithers of Delaware, Wx. H. McCrillats of Maine, Alphre California, of Virgiola, Calen S. Sutt of Michigan, Version Blaker of Michigan, CALER B. SMITH of Indiana, AUSTIN BLAIR of Michigan, WS. P. CLARKE of Iowa, B. GRAZZ BROWN of Missouri, F. P. TRACT of California, E. D. WEINTER of Nebraska, G. A. HALL of District of Column John A. Andrew of Messachus A. H. REEDER of Peur sylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.

Hop. Gronge Ashmun. President of the Republican National Consention. Sin: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I sm formally apprized in the letter of yourself and others, geting as a Committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence; and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of Il the States, and Territories, and people of the naion; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to cooperate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A similar letter was sent to the nomin dency, to which the reliewing is the reply: WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your official communication of the 18th instant, informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago, on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice.

President of the United States, has been received.

This resolution, which will be found on another cratic. On the other hand, Pennsylvania and Free-Labor Republican States out of this ultimate with the help of those who love or hate it as it

together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

These resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am prefoundly grateful to those with whom it my pride and pleasure politically to cooperate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender through you, to the members of the Conven tion, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus re pored in me. Should the nomination, which I now ac cept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all. It is to be observed, in connection with the doings

of the Republican Convention, that a paramount of ject with us is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as homes for free mea. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles, whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the am sition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is, by special action in that respect, of the wise and good men who founded our institutions The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguish Illinois, one of the most flourish ing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union; and restore peace and harmony to the whole country, by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages.

The Hon. George Assures, President of the Convention, and others of the Committee.

We call attention to the letter of Thaddeus

Hyatt, on another page. The mails for Europe via Southampton, by the steamer Glasgow, will close this morning, at 104

o'eleek A firework manufactory was blown up yester day at East Williamsburgh, killing two persons

and injuring several others.

Major-Gen. Jessup was struck with paralysis at Washington yesterday, and last night was not expected to recover.

The Republicans of the House of Representatives, in caucus yesterday, adopted a series of resolves to insist upon the regular order of business being proceeded with; to oppose all motions to suspend and reconsider, unless applying to appropriations: to resist all attempts on the part of the Senate to originate unconstitutional bills for raising revenue; and to promptly attend the sessions of the House at its opening and until its adjournment, without pair-

The proceedings of Congress yesterday show that Mr. Frank P. Blair of Missouri has obtained his seat in Congress, which he has long contested; a result we are glad to chronicle. The vote was close, as the faithful Democrats stand by their corruptions to the last. We have never examined the details of Mr. Blair's case; but it has always been claimed that he lost his certificate of election by the most unblushing frauds perpetrated against him; and it now seems the fact is established to the satisfaction of a majority of the House, of which he was formerly a distinguished ornament.

We publish above, the letters of acceptance of the Republican Candidates for President and Vice President. Mr. Lincoln's letter is singularly torse and comprehensive. That of Mr. Hamlin is marked by some very just and appropriate reflections upon the leading object of the Republican party, happily illustrated by reference to the State from which our candidate for President is taken. Our candidates are now fairly in the field, and we have pething to do but to go forward and elect them, and we intend to do it. Every sign is propitious, and every omen beckons us to victory. With such candidates, such a cause, and chances as ours, we know no such word as fail.

Mr. Israel Washburn, jr., was nominated by the Republican Maine State Convention for Governor. on Thursday last. Mr. Washburn has long been favorably known for his assiduous and faithful devotion to the Republican cause in Congress, and this nomination is a well-deserved tribute to his tried ability and integrity. He will be triumphantly elected to the post for which he is nominated. Gov. Morrill, whom he succeeds, has been elected for three consecutive terms, and declines further service. He leaves his post with a high reputation for administrative faithfulness, and with a reputation for ability and a strong personal popularity that are likely to cause his early return to public

We regret to record the death of the Hon, John L. Schoolcraft of Albany, which took place vesterday at St. Catherines, a village in Canada, about twelve miles from Niagara Falls. Mr. Schoolers ft. was seized several days ago with severe illness at this point, on his return from the Chacago Convention, but he was at one time thought to be recovering. He was formerly a member of Congress from the Albany District, and has long played a compicuous part in the politics of this State. He was a gentleman of decided opinions, but of genial temper and kindly dispositions, with a large circle of attached friends. He lived to the age of over fifty years a bachelor. About eight years ago he married a near relative of Senator Seward, of whom he was always an ardent friend and sup

The steamer Africa, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought European dates of May 27, being two days later than our former ad vices. The information relative to the movements of Garibaldi appears to be no more definite or later than that received by the Prince Albert, published on Thursday. It is reported that he had entered Palermo, but we have no particulars of the en trance. Lord John Russell had stated that the British Government had supported the demand of the Swiss Government for a conference of the Great Powers, and would continue to do so until Switzerland withdrew the demand. The Neapolitan Government had been strongly denounced by Lord Palmerston as a Government of the Police. It was confidently stated that "the Great Eastern would sail for New-York on the 9th of June. Breadstuffs doll. Consols, 95 a 954 for money and account.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted resolution, proposed by its Judiciary Committee. concerning the Covode Committee investigation and Mr. Buchanan's famous protest against it.

page, justifies the investigation and condemns the | course of the President respecting it. Mr. Houston of Ala. offered and desired to debate a resolution of a contrary tenor, sustaining the President and condemning the investigation as injurious to the dignity of the House. This is the same Mr. Houston who lately wasted a great part of a day in a noisy disturbance, and was compelled to apologize to the House. Mr. Hickman very properly refused to entertain his proposition, or to open the door for debate on the subject. He moved the previous question, which was ordered, and then his resolution was adopted. Mr. Houston thereupon desired to be excused from further labors upon the Judiciary Committee. If he should ask to be excused from further labors in Congress, it would be no great loss. It is sheer folly to propose at this time of day to condemn an investigation which has rendered to the country services so valuable as those performed by Mr. Covode and his associates.

## RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE.

The National Democracy, having held one Convention at Charleston and split itself into two parties, is about to hold two rival Conventions at Richmond and Baltimore, to see if it cannot weld itself together again. The earlier of these supplementary gatherings will come off next week at Richmond; and it is already morally certain that this can amount to nothing. There will be no substantial, responsible delegation to it from any Free State, and but a partial and questionable representation from several Slave States. It will meet, and organize, and talk large, and act fussily, and adjourn over to Baltimore, or to await the doings at Baltimore. It has in fact no essential vitality, no independent force, but is a very lame contrivance of the Slave-Code ultras, designed to bully the regular Convention into adopting a Slave-Code Platform and throwing overboard Judge Douglas. It is a magazine of the diabolical masks wherewith a Chinese army adorns its collective visage when sdvancing to strike terror into an embodied foe. When the charging warriors shall have discerned that their paper diabolism is simply laughed at, they will heave it away as an incumbrance, and trust to the less imposing but more reliable virtue that may inhere in their arms.

The real battle is to be fought at Baltimore; and it will be a struggle to the death. Half the seedy Democratic politicians who have been quietly fos silizing for the last quarter of a century have had it whispered in their respective ears that, if Douglas can only be killed off, they may each be President-that is to say, each of them is assured that he is the Coming Man, if the Little Giant can but be disposed of. A man who once gets the Presidential magget in h s head is prima facie a fool ever more: he listens to flatterers and shuts his ears to all unwelcome truth; but the Democratic aspirants have been especially dazzled and demoralized by the amazing luck which befell successively Polk and Pierce. Forty men in different ections will be eagerly holding their ears to the end of telegraph wires ten or twelve days hence, in the fond expectation that they will hear that the great prize in the Presidential lottery has fallen to them; when the bare suggestion of the rossibility of such a thing would excite the unanimons decision of their neighbors. These platoons of expectant candidates, with their battalions of ambushed bottle-holders, constitute one main obstacle to Douglas's nomination.

The hot ambition of these gentlemen refuses to take

account of the chief element involved in the struggle. They fancy that the Cotton States hate and fear Douglas preëminently, and will eagerly accept any one who can manage to supplant him in the favor of a majority of the Convention. But the controversy into which they are so eager to be thrust concerns a principle mainly, and deals with men only as they embody or affect that principle. Judge Douglas is hated and opposed at the South as the champion of 'Squatter Sovereignty," and for no other reason. If a candidate pledged to let the Territories deal with Slavery as they shall severally see fit is to be nominated, they would as on have Donglas as anyhody else. If he would adout and stand on their Slave Code Platform, he would even yet be acceptable to the South; but then he would be weak as any other impossible candidate at the North. The seedy aspirants cannot comprehend that Party Platforms are anything else but so much clap-trap, intended to mean as little or as much as the exigencies of the occasion or of the location may require: but this matter of "Popular Sovereignty" has overgrown the confines of little court house cabals and Washington dinnerparties, and become a familiar and well-canvassed topic in muchine-shops, around work-benches, and by blacksmith's forges; and no cunning juggle of ambiguous words will now suffice for its disposition. Suppose two or three thousand Northern mechanics and farmers chose to migrate to and settle in some new Territory, with less than balf so many Southrons as their compatriots and neighbors, shall the majority be constrained to have Slavery planted and fostered among them ! or shall they be at liberty to say decisively that they do not want an enslaved negro element in their community, and will not have it? The question thus mooted is of far greater moment than the personal exaltation of Stephen A. Douglas or any one else, and it has been discussed until the masses perfectly comprehend it. The assertion that the South is ready to take Dickinson, or Seymour, or Pierce, or Toucey, or some other enigma, without a platform, is utterly unwarranted. If the Cotton managers consent to the nomination of any aspirant who is not himself a Slave-Code Platform, clear and unmistakable, they will do so on the strength of private pledges that he is with them, body and soul. Unless the "Popular Sover-"eignty" Democrats want to be cheated, are anxious to be swindled out of the whole matter in dispute, for the sake of another chance at "the Spoils," they will not touch a mysteriously silent and mutually acceptable candidate. Better have Jeff. Davis or Wigfall at once: for you would then

know what to depend upon. If the Platform adopted at Charleston shall stand unaltered, and Mr. Douglas shall be placed upon it, we shall have a contest of principle worthy of the best days of the Republic. We do not think Judge Douglas can now carry Illinois; for Mr. Lincoln's start of a full month is worth to him Five Thousand votes. But not Illinois merely but every North-Western State will be contested by his partisons with boundless energy and stern resolve: and we do not think their look for Indiana at all desperate. Could they have nominated at Charleston, and thus taken the lead in the canvass. their chance would have been the better one, unless the Bright faction had secretly opposed them. Now they will have to work against wind and tide; but there is a large vote in the State which has not been called out since 1856, and it was then DemoNew-Jersey are the only doubtful States in the East; and in both of these the Democratic masses are with Douglas, though the Federal officers and party wire-workers are against him. He can poll more votes in this State, and in every other Free State, (California not excepted), than any other Democrat. We have private letters from Oregon assuring us that the Republicans of that State feel confident of their ability to beat any opposing candidate but Douglas. Even in Kansas (if the Slave interest should permit her to cast the vote to which she is so justly entitled). Donglas will make a respectable fight, while with any other candidate there will be no fight at all. We are confident of our ability to elect Lincoln

and Hamlin, as d we do not wish to see our tri-

emph belittled by the absence of serious opposition. "O, anyhody could have been elected " this year," was the cry in 1840 after Gen. Harrison had carried three fourths of the Electors. · Anybory could have beaten a Slave-Code ticket." will be the cry next Winter if Cushing and Co. are allowed to sacrifice their party to their spite at Baltimore. Dropping to escape the force of a well-ained blow is not esteemed fair play, even in the prize-ring. With Douglas and Popular Sovereignty to confront us, we shall have a magnificent canvass and an unmistakable verdict. The majority were for them at Charleston: let the mojerity stand firm and triumph at Baltimore, and all will be right. If the Southern States can't abide the identical Platform they framed at Cincinneti, and the candidate there voted for by most of them, let them go further and see how they will fare. Where will they bring up? What can they do? Mr. Douglas is just what he was then; his platform has not changed. If the rule of the majority of the party is intolerable, what must that of the minority be? We hope for a result at Baltimore which will not be a shame to Northern pluck and Northern blood.

## KANSAS AND THE SENATE.

The whole connection of the Sham Democratic party with the affairs of Kansas, and more particularly of the Senate of the United States, for the last four years the special embodiment and representative of that party, has been from beginning to end a series of falsehoods, frauds, and false pretenses, practiced, or attempted to be practiced, net only upon the inhabitants of Kansas and the people of the Northern States, but, as the present condition of the Sham Democratic party shows, by the slaveholding and non-slaveholding leaders and sections of that party upon each other.

This wholesale system of fraud and falsehood began with the famous Squatter-Sovereignty clause of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Under cover of leaving the inhabitants of the Territory at perfect liberty to choose their own institutions was concealed an artful design to give Slavery a legal establishment from the start. It was expected that the majority of the settlers, when the first Legislature was chosen, would be Pro-Slavery immigrants from Missouri, and that the legalization of Slavery by the first Legislature would encourage an influx of settlers from slaveholding States, while it discouraged and prevented a free-labo immigration. When this calculation was found not to work, bolder frauds were resorted to, with the addition of force. An irruptive Pro-Slavery mob from Missouri invaded the voting stations, drove off the legal voters and the legally-appointed officers, and returned a Legislature to suit themselves. Thus was set up a false and fraudulent Legislature, pretending to be the Legislature of Kansas, and this body thus chosen, and perpetuated by similar means, was recognized and upheld by the United States Senate as representing the people of Kansas.

Under the auspices of this sham Legislature, a sham Convention was got up by which was framed the infamous Lecompton Constitution. The authors of that Constitution, by a shameful violation of the pledges which they had given previous to their election, refused to submit it to the people; but the people, having obtained an opportunity to vote upon it, by the action of the er's refusal to be a party to attempted frauds, fairly elected for the first time-rejected it by an overwhelming majority. This document, thus stigmatized and scouted by the people of the Territory, the Senate of the United States voted to impose upon them, under the false pretense that it had been framed by a convention duly elected, and that it must be considered, in a legal and political point of view, as the act of the people of Kansas-a falsehood so gross and outrageous as to produce a split even in their own ranks.

The effort to browbeat, coerce, and cheat the people of Kansas into the adoption of a Pro-Slavery Constitution having been abandoned as impracticable, they now present themselves at the bar of the Senate with a Constitution approved by themselves, and under which the House of Repre sentatives has already voted to admit them into the Union. Here again, they are met by the same system of falsehood and false pretenses by which they have been pursued from the beginning. It is pretended by Mr. Green, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories-and he seems likely to carry a majority of the Senate with himthat, by declining to accept as a part of its territory a wide, waterless desert, the State of Kansas will be made poor, weak, and inefficient; and that a due regard to its protection requires that admis sion should be refused to the new State, except with this worthless piece of desert tacked to it. Against whom protection is needed, Mr. Green does not distinctly state. We suppose against the Indians; but how the addition to the State of Kansas of the desert above referred to is to serve as a barrier against Indian hostilities, it is difficult to imagine. The danger to which Kansas has hith erto been exposed has chiefly been from Border Ruffians of a different description, entering her territories from another quarter, countenanced by the United States authorities and backed by the United States Senate. As Kansas has succeeded in repelling these invaders and protecting herself against these inroads, the present anxiety of Mr. Senator Green to provide protection for her seems not only quite superfluous, but a mere pretense for delaying her admission into the Union. So, also, of another objection urged by Mr. Senator Green, to wit, her deficiency of population. If she had people enough two years ago to be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, one would suppose she must be sufficiently populous to come in unde a Constitution of her own adoption. Everybody knows that the objection of the Democratic Senstors to the admission of Kansas grows out of the disgust they feel, that, in spite of all their efforts to hand her over to the slaveholders, she should have turned out not only a Free-Labor but a Republican

addition to their number, they would still like to chest them out of the votes of Kansas at the enseperpetrated, perhaps it may cost its perpetrators. as has been the case with the whole batch of previous Kansas frauds, rather more than it will come to.

#### THE CATTLE DISEASE. The special session of the Massachusetts Logis-

lature seems to be drawing to a close, and to have accomplished much good. A bill has been presented by the Joint Committee which seems to embody in its stringent provisions the action most needed to protect the agricultural interest of the State. Various amendments were offered and lengthy discussion ensued, which was protracted up to the period of adjournment on Thursday, so that we shall not be enabled to lay the bill in its amended form before our readers until Monday.

Meanwhile we wish to reiterate the views exressed yesterday, that if an animal be once atacked by pleuro-pneumonia, her or his value for reeding purposes is virtually at an end; for al. hough the application of febrifuge medicines at in early stage of the disease may check the inflam. mation and enable the animal to be fattened by he butcher, the lungs have been impaired. hereafter all blood passing through them must be moure. As like produces like, it will not d ourse, be expected that a healthy offspring should be bern of a diseased parent, and therefore our position is correct. This view of the case is held not only by many

eminent breeders abroad, but by such in our own country as well. Mr. Ambrose Stevens, well known as both a breeder and writer, in a recent conversation, informs us that in the years 1848. 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852, he saw very many cases of pleuro-pneumonia both in England and France, and witnessed the various methods of cure adopted, and their results. He thinks with us. that the animals, in a breeding point of view, are objectionable in all, worthless in most, and positively sterile in a majority of cases where the disease has existed. The constitution is always impaired, and it is better no longer to use recovered patients for breeding purposes. In cases of good constitution, and free of all complication arising from other diseases, pleuro-pneumonia may be easily accested, if treated early and promptly. Experience has shown that bleeding and purging are uscless. They weaken and lower vitality, when all the vitality existing is needed to combat the disease. The first thing to be done is to mitigate the fever. There is congestion of the lunes. heart, and arteries. Here rages the fire of fever externally-there is almost always coldness, and on this shivering attends.

Put the animal into a warm but well-ventilated apartment; cover well with clothing, even in warm weather. Premote insensible perspiration as much as possible. He prefers the following treatment: As the first internal remedy, give tincture of aconite in doses of thirty to thirty-five drops once in one or two hours, secording to the urgency of the symptoms. Continue this until the heated breath shows less heat, and the shivering abates. Then diminish the doses in quantity, and give at longer intervals, and stop after the second day. On the second day of treatment give tiucture of nux romica in doses of fifteen to twenty drops, three times a day, and once a day give a teaspoonfu of Fowler's solution of arsenic. If the staring of the cent and the shivering abate, then after the third day give a dose of nux vomica and areenic each, once a day only until positive amendment. If the bowels are inactive open them by injections, but give no purges. Strong purges only irritate the intestinal canals, which is always very excitable. Purging will trequently add to the whole derangement, as the intestines of the cow are ninety feet in length, and more beasts are killed

by purgation than are ever cured by it. The disease is so insidious in its progress, and so stubbornly resists medical treatment after once having got a fair hold upon the system, that even these precautions may frequently be unavailing in ndividual cases. The arched back and staring coat which are given in the Massachusetts official diagnosis as one of the first symptoms, might sometimes occur in an animal only after the disease had got beyond remedy; but in a majority of instances the treatment recommended by Mr. Stevens would doubtless be availing at that stage.

As soon as the disease is subdued and appetite returns, get the animal into condition and slaughter it. It is, in our opinion, as we said before, never in any case worth the trouble and expense of attempting to preserve it for breeding.

# PLAIN TALK.

We had six avowed and many more sub rosa candidates for President at Chicago; and of course the special friends of most of them had to be disappointed. It was their undoubted right to think their own man the best and strongest, and to urge his nomination by every fair argument. They did so: the Convention heard all and made its choice, which the People have abundantly ratified. The friends of every candidate have cheerfully, heartily acquiesced in the decision of their common umpire, and have gone to work with a will for the ticket made by the Convention.

A few cab-loads of the disappointed-mainly officeholders or inveterate office-seekers-are holding off in mystery and silence, muttering in a few sympathizing ears that they could do great things in the line of mischief if they only would-that they will wait and see what is done at Baltimore, & c., &c. Little knots of them gather in familiar haunts to consider what they might and what they would like to do, faneying that their sayings and doings are very private, when there cannot so many as three thus forgather without at least one eager to tell on all the rest.

All we ask of this little company is that they speak out. The Republican cause is quite strong enough to bear even their adhesion; and it will flourish gloriously if favored by their open hostility. We could name individuals engaged in these sorehead cabals whose declared opposition would be worth at least a hundred votes each to our ticket. We could name men who talk of voting for Linceln, but not doing anything in this canvass, who never did and never could do anything for any party or canditate, but whose dish was always held up whenever there was anything to be had; and who will be around with their several petitions for good place the day aster Lincoln's election.

It is of little moment to the cause, but it may be quite material to these gentlemen, that they chalk out their course forthwith, and follow it. This is a perfectly free country, but it is nevertheless difficult for any one man to ride two horses, especially if they are going at full speed in opposite directions. The Republican party seeks none but willing service; at dit is strong enough to dispense